

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. II.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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AGRICULTURAL.

REPORT OF THE INCIDENTAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, to take into consideration the "odds and ends" of their late Cattle Show and Fair.

Messrs. Holmes, Davis and Nason, appointed by the Trustees to act as an Incidental Committee, beg leave to say, that in compliance with the directions of the Trustees, they first took into consideration and examination specimens of SILK, manufactured in the family of Mr Silvester King of Winthrop. This silk was uniform in the size of its thread—even of twist, and on the whole a beautiful article. Your committee feel a deep interest in this kind of manufacture, and only wish that there had been more of it on the ground.

It will not do to let the feeble beginnings of the culture of this article languish. It should be fostered and cherished. It will one day, with proper encouragement, become a business which will raise our State high as a manufacturing community, and independent of the labors of Europe for such a costly and elegant fabric.

WHITMAN'S ROASTING JACK. The next thing which came before them was Whitman's Patent Roasting Jack. This is a very ingenious machine, invented and patented by Ezra Whitman, Jr. for the purpose of turning meat when roasting. This object is effected by clock work, and the cook, after spitting her meat and wound up the weight, has nothing more to do with it until it is done. Your committee would recommend it to the favorable notice of those who have much cooking to do and are more anxious to roast *other geese* than themselves,—would advise that a gratuity be given Mr Whitman for his ingenuity.

ELLIOT'S WINNOWING MACHINE. Their attention was next turned to Elliot's Winnowing Machine, manufactured and exhibited by Mr Pliny Harris of Winthrop. This machine is light, takes up but little room, and is a good machine. We would state to those who are in want of a winnower that they will probably not find a better one for the price.

LANE'S THRASHING MACHINE. We were next requested to examine Lane's Horse

Power and Thrashing Machine, exhibited by Mr Armstrong. This well known machine is ingenious in its construction and well sustains the reputation it has earned as a clean and efficient thrasher. The introduction of this machine among our farmers has done away the prejudice heretofore existing against thrashing machines. We recommend that you give Mr Armstrong a gratuity.

BEAN'S THRASHING MACHINE. Of this machine we can as a committee give you neither a good nor evil report. We were directed by the Trustees to examine it, but the person with it seemed averse to exhibiting its powers, alledging "that it recommended itself, and stood on its own bottom"—we are willing it should.

PITTS' HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE. We were next summoned to examine Pitts' improved Horse Power and Thrasher. This is an improvement invented and patented by Messrs. J. A. and H. A. Pitts of Winthrop, and your committee think that a very considerable improvement has been effected by them. The principle is on the plan of the Endless chain—but the horse travels upon wood, and the lags are kept from sagging by a new and ingenious application of a system of rolls called by the inventors "surface rolls." The improvements appear to be—1. A greater ease for the horse. 2. Less weight in the machine. 3. Less expense to the purchaser. It can be easily made with slight additional expense, for two horses. It thrashes clean, and on the whole is a valuable implement for the farmer. We think the Messrs. Pitts richly entitled to a gratuity for introducing their improvement among us.

PULLEN'S METALLIC WASH BOARD. A new invention for washing was presented by Mr J. Pullen of China. This consisted of a plate of copper or zinc fluted in the form of our common wash boards, and affixed to a board of suitable size. This invention is neat—smooth and durable, and the Chairman of the committee, having used it in his family, can cheerfully recommend it to the public as being a useful implement—not wearing rough nor rusting. We would recommend that a gratuity be given Mr Pullen for his invention.

WORSTED. A small sample of worsted spun by Mrs. Sampson of this town, was presented for examination. It was a handsome article, evincing the skill of the good woman in this kind of manufacture—we would advise that a gratuity be given Mrs. Sampson therefor.

HAY. The Incidental Committee were directed to withhold their report until the committees on crops, &c. should have finished their examination, lest there should other business come before them, and the

committee on hay, &c. by way of reward for their patient waiting, have *saddled* them with some of their own duties. Not being able to decide upon the claims of Maj. Wood in regard to his crop of hay, they accordingly hand him over to the Incidental Committee. The Incidental Committee, while they admire the ingenuity of the Hay Committee in thus ridding themselves of trouble, cannot but feel *exceedingly obliged* for the confidence reposed in their decision. We therefore give the aforesaid committee a *small* gratuity of our *best respects*, and to the Major a volume of the Maine Farmer.

Most respectfully submitted to the Trustees of the Kennebec County Ag. Society.
E. HOLMES, Chairman.

HUMUS, HUMIN, & HUMIC ACID. These are terms of recent introduction into the vocabulary of agricultural writers. There has been much controversy as to the nature and properties of this substance, or these substances, for it is not agreed yet whether they are identical or distinct. According to some, *humin* is composed of carbon, or charcoal, and hydrogen; and *humic acid* of carbon and oxygen. For all practical purposes it is sufficient to know, that these novel terms mean animal and vegetable matters, upon which fermentation has exhausted its powers, and dispelled their gaseous portions, and that it is the identical substance which imparts fertility to our soils. "it is," says Mr Tower, in the Qr. Journal, "in point of fact, neither more nor less than the substance which constitutes the black reduced mass of an old fermented dung-hill." Its origin and its properties are summarily expressed by Von Thaer, the principal of the great Prussian agricultural school, in the following concise quotation.

"Besides the four essential elements of its composition, (carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen,) it also contains other substances in smaller quantities, viz. phosphoric and sulphuric acids, combined with some base, and also earths and salts. Humus is the product of some living matter, and the source of it. It affords food to organization. Without it nothing material can have life. The greater the number of living creatures, the more humus is formed; and the more the humus, the greater the supply of nourishment and life. Every organic being in life adds to itself the raw materials of nature, and forms humus, which increases as men, animals and plants increase in any portion of the earth. It is diminished by the process of vegetation, and wasted by being carried into the

* Raspail asserts, that these are "simple alterations, either spontaneous or artificial, of the woody textures,"—[*New System of Organic Chemistry*] preparatory to their entering into new organizations.

ocean by the waters, or it is carried into the atmosphere by the agency of the air, which converts it into gaseous matter."—See Thaes Grundsätze, du Rationellen Landwerthschaft, 4 vols. 4to.

From the Boston Courier.

MR. PARK'S SECOND LECTURE.

Lt. Boswell Park, of the United States Engineers, in his lecture before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on Wednesday evening, treated of civil engineering. He began by remarking, that mankind after having constructed their dwellings would naturally turn their attention to the making of roads, bridges and other modes of communication; and although on looking upon maps of even the largest scale, these works of man appeared like ant's tracks, they were of indispensable service to man. In civil engineering, were included, military and naval architecture—the science or the art of communication either by land or water. It was only of late years that the science had been made a regular profession, altho' Archimedes might have been termed an engineer; it was first used in a military sense, and about the year 1760 was first denominated civil, in opposition to military. In our own country it was not until the year 1817, that the profession began to assume an importance—the construction of the New York canals led the way, and the invention of Railroads has wonderfully accelerated the progress and importance of the profession. No country in the world opens a wider field for internal improvements in the way of avenues of communication than our own. There was great inconvenience experienced at first, for the want of competent engineers, but experience has since done much, and the traveling abroad, and the importation of books from France and England, written upon the subject, has in a great measure remedied the evil. No man can learn the science in a day—it was necessary to serve in a subordinate capacity, in order to perceive the manner of overcoming difficulties. The qualifications necessary to form a good engineer, were good judgment of the eye; practical knowledge of surveying, topography and drawing; also of the principles and statistics of trade and commerce; mechanical skill for constructing bridges and making excavations,—he should be acquainted with mathematics, natural philosophy, and the mechanical arts of masonry, carpentry and smithing; mineralogy and geology; and possess a tact for administration, so as to preserve order and subordination; financial concerns should be also familiar.

Mr. P. in the remainder of his lecture discoursed upon roads, bridges, canals and railroads—he went into the history of roads, and spoke of the roads constructed by the Egyptians from the quarries to the pyramids. In Greece no remains of ancient roads are perceptible, but the Romans carried the art to great perfection for military purposes. Rome was the great centre from which roads radiated in every direction to distant parts of the empire—among them were the Heminian way,

which was 190 miles long; the Aurelian way to Milan and over the Alps; the Appian way, constructed 313 years before the Christian era, 350 miles in length, 14 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. They were constructed as follows: the ground was first graded, and a layer of flat stones laid upon it, cemented with mortar; pebbles eight inches deep were placed upon these stones, also cemented with mortar; flints of a depth of six inches were placed upon the whole, forming a thickness of 3 feet.

The French class their roads, and construct them with large stones at the bottom, upon which are placed smaller ones, and then the earth. In England the invention of McAdam has been of great service.

Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts, required greater skill in their construction than roads. Egypt and Greece wanted no bridges to facilitate communication—the former having but one river, the Nile, which was passed by boats. In Rome, several bridges were thrown across the Tiber; the lecturer went into a description of these bridges. The invention of iron bridges was by the English, and the first one constructed was in 1779; the first suspension bridge was also in England, 72 feet long and 2 feet wide. To show the progressive improvement of bridges, Mr Park instanced Westminster Bridge, constructed, 100 years ago, with an arch of 76 feet span; Blackfriar's, next in order of time, of 100 feet; Waterloo 120 feet; and lastly, the splendid London Bridge with 150 feet span.

The best stone bridge in our own country was at Hartford, of 90 feet span. The bridge over the Susquehanna, at Columbia, one and a quarter mile in length, was the longest in the world; the bridges over the Cayuga lake, the one at Trenton, and the Colossus over the Schuylkill, with a span of 340 feet, were described. The celebrated suspension bridge from England to the Isle of Anglesea, over the Irish Sea, was stated to be supported by two piers 150 feet high, and to be 600 feet in length; there was a foot path in the centre and roads were on each side; the weight of the iron-work was 489 tons, and it was estimated to be strong enough to bear up 2000 tons; the expense of construction was £70,000. Large vessels could sail beneath this bridge with safety. Mr P. went into the history and description of canals in Holland, France, and the United States. The first railroad was made in England of wood, in 1600. In the year 1676, they were formed from the quarries in Newcastle; in 1767, cast iron rails were first used in that country, and in 1805, wrought iron rails were introduced. Steam engines and locomotives were soon after applied to the roads. The invention was stolen from Oliver Evans, a citizen of Philadelphia. The lecturer, after alluding to the railroads of this country, and their great superiority over canals, closed with a very natural and proper allusion to the works of God, the magnificent rivers—and the velocity of the planetary system; which shadowed all the works of man with insignificance.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 2, 1834.

ECONOMY IN FODDER.

At this season of the year when the weather is severely cold, cattle need much more to eat than when the weather is mild. But by way of offset for this inconvenience they will eat almost every thing that is offered them, and of course this must be the time for economizing your fodder. It is no reason that you should not do this because you have an abundance, economy should be pursued as rigidly as if you were not so well off. In regard to your sheep you cannot do them a greater favor than to haul up a goodly quantity of hemlock boughs for them, or pitch pine boughs will do as well where the hemlock is scarce. These are green and succulent, and sheep will eat them greedily and fill themselves much better than they will upon hay. Here then is one method of economizing with your fodder and benefiting yourself and flocks. You are probably giving your cattle a foddering of straw occasionally, and they will eat it very well during the severity of the weather, but they will not eat the whole of it—wet it with salt water and they will eat more of it—cut it with a straw cutter and they will eat the whole of it, and derive a considerable share of nourishment from it too. Those who have a large stock to feed and can well afford the expense of the apparatus, would no doubt find it profitable in the way of saving, to have a steaming apparatus fixed for the purpose of cooking or steaming such fodder as is dry and coarse. This kind of apparatus is not much known in Maine, but if they are profitable any where, why not in many parts of our State? That they are profitably used is abundantly proved by the experience of many.—There is another mode of practice which is very beneficial, even if hemlock and straw cutters and steam engines are not believed in. It is regularity in feeding. This is of more importance than many imagine. The digestive organs in brutes as well as the human species is a curiously complicated apparatus, & tho' they accommodate themselves to circumstances astonishingly, yet they are easily put out of order, and not very easily restored to health when disordered. If a given quantity of food be taken at regular hours, it is believed that that quantity may be more beneficial and cause more health and fatness than a larger quantity given irregularly.

That the stomach acquires habits or in other words accommodates itself to the habits of its owner may be easily proved in the following manner. You are, we will say in the habit of eating your meals at regular hours—between these hours digestion is going on. Now at the approach of dinner time you will feel hungry, but if you omit eating, the sensation of hunger will in a measure decrease or at any rate will not be so strongly felt until the supper hour arrives. And if you should go without your dinner it would undoubtedly, in

ordinary cases be better to go without eating any thing until supper, than to fill up your stomach at unusual hours. Hence we think one very important thing in the management of stock and the economising of fodder is regularity in giving it out.

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER. The following Prospectus issued by Mr Barret, publisher of the New England Farmer, announces the agreeable intelligence, of a work devoted to the subject of Horticulture, edited by the well known Editor of the New England Farmer, assisted by others well skilled in the business of gardening.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,
AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

To be conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, aided by several Scientific and Practical Horticulturists.
WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

The work will be conducted in the manner of the London Horticultural Register, and of Loudon's Magazine. The department of Horticulture, embracing more particularly that of Fruits, will be aided by a gentleman of eminent knowledge and correctness to their nomenclature; and that of Vegetable Gardening, will be conducted by the Editor. That of Floriculture by a professional Florist.

Orders are put out for all the important Foreign Periodicals, and from these will be made selections of all new and important articles, with descriptions of new Fruits and Flowers which may be brought into notice.

The work will be published monthly, on fine paper, octavo size, and contain forty pages each month with a neat cover, and afforded at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. If sufficient encouragement be given, the work, after the first volume, will be increased and expensive drawings introduced.

Subscription papers will be found at the Maine Farmer Office, and at Wm. Mann's, Bangor.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

New England Farmer Office, Boston.

VOYAGE OF THE POTOMAC. We have before us a specimen of the work of J. N. Reynolds, Esq.—the Voyage of the United States Frigate Potomac during the circumnavigation of the Globe, in the years 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834, &c. Mr. Reynolds is known to have been industriously employed for many months in preparing this work for the press—the ample materials for which, he had been years in collecting. It is also known generally that Mr Reynolds spent some years in the South Seas and Pacific Ocean, before he joined the Potomac. The particulars of his voyage in the Annawan, and his subsequent travels by land through Chili and the Araucanian and Indian territories, make no part of the volume now in press, but will be given to the public hereafter. Mr Reynolds joined the Potomac at Valparaiso, in October 1832, as private Secretary to Commodore Downes—the gentleman who had previously filled that station having died at sea. He has written the narrative of that part of the voyage which took place before he joined the ship, under the sanction of the Commodore, and with every facility that could be desired to render it authentic. Where he has travelled beyond the record of this voyage, and spoken of our commercial interests in the East,—of the Chinese—the Sandwich and Society Islands—the Pacific whale fleet, &c. Mr. Reynolds claims to be understood as speaking on his own responsibility.

Probably, that part of the volume which purports to be a narrative of the incidents which took place at Quallah-Battoo, will be the least interesting. The publication will be looked for with impatience and the work will be read with avidity. Mr Reynolds has embellished it with a number of engravings on steel one of which accompanies the specimen now before us. The work is to be published by Harper & Brothers, New-York.

Boston Courier.

For the Maine Farmer.

A GEORGIAN'S OPINION OF THE YANKEES, &c.

MR HOLMES: Some years ago I worked three winters as a mechanic in the State of Georgia. During that period, an intelligent gentleman and a customer of mine made this remark—"The Yankees can do any thing." This sentiment I found very general in that region. It is a fact of general notoriety that the inventor of a method of cleaning cotton by machinery, was the production of Eli Whitney, a native of New England.

I would state also a fact which fell under my own immediate observation, that among some ten or twelve Physicians with whom I was acquainted, I recollect but one who was a native of that State. Among the other learned professions a large proportion were N. Eng. men, and a few from the Middle States. An enquiry naturally arises what is the cause of this? Are the Georgians deficient in natural ingenuity or strength of intellect? Not at all. This is not the cause. Though information may not be so generally diffused among all classes of even her white and free population, yet her most wealthy and influential class of her citizens will not suffer in a comparison with any of our New England States. What then is the cause why so many of her professional men are natives of other States? I answer, it is owing to the State of society in that region. Without entering upon or discussing the "Slave question," I merely state as a matter of fact that we may consider her wealthy planters as a privileged aristocracy, though not exactly recognized as such by her constitution and laws, yet they are virtually a privileged class. The wealthy Slave holder needs not the advantages of superior education as a means of acquiring wealth or even a competency. Every planter acts under this sentiment, and trains up his children in the same, that he and they are to be supported by the labors of the slave. Hence learning is not needed, nor is it sought as a means of acquiring affluence. The Georgians are fond of society. This produces a surprising degree of affability and unaffected politeness in their intercourse with strangers as well as acquaintances. This also naturally produces a wish to be well qualified to mingle with well educated society, especially that of strangers. Hence their learning is sought for this purpose, and of a kind suited to it. Another circumstance may have some influence. It is this. In consequence of the unhealthiness of their climate it is quite common for the wealthy citizens of that State to visit some of the Middle or Northern States in the summer season for the purpose of improving their health. To a person possessed of wealth, it would certainly be very natural to wish to mingle with the best society in those places where he might sojourn. It should follow then that he must be qualified for it. But the state of society in N. England is different. There is generally a more equal distribution of property. Here then among the most wealthy of our citizens it is expected, if learning be acquired, it will be needed for practical use as well as ornament.

I do not say that public sentiment is entirely correct on this subject even at the North. That question is not under discussion now. I only mean to draw a contrast between public sentiment here and at the South. I say then that the general sentiment here is, that learning is need for use. We find therefore in accordance with this sentiment many of our enterprising young men at the North when they have completed their education, encountering the unhealthy climate of Georgia and other

Southern States to accumulate wealth, and as the well educated young men of the South do not expect to acquire wealth by the same there is no rivalry between them. If they are young men of good character they generally receive a hearty welcome. Though from the contrast as now drawn, it might seem to be against the inhabitants of the North, I believe that the advantage is on the other side.

The well educated young man of the South it is true has generally wealth and the means of acquiring a living without that incessant exertion which characterizes the career of the educated young man of the North. Man needs a powerful stimulus to exertion. And this exertion has a salutary influence on his whole character. An idle brain is said to be the Devil's workshop. But few young men possessed of affluence and leisure to pursue the gratification of appetite can resist its tendency to enslave and destroy them. But the contrast is not wholly confined to the best educated class, either at the North or South, though in fact we can hardly find a class at the South to contrast with our mechanics. Most of the regular mechanics at the South among their free citizens are Northern men, with Northern habits, at least so far as they possess habits turning to any good account. Many of their slaves, it is true are taught mechanical trades. But what comparison can be fairly drawn between a free mechanic and a slave? Though I am a disbeliever in the doctrine that places the negro so low in the scale of intellect as many do, we have nothing to do with him in this place. When the negro race shall take their place among the free citizens of the world, and have the same advantages that the whites have enjoyed for ages, we may fairly institute an enquiry. We say then they have no free mechanics of any note that are natives of the State; at least I never saw any.

We will then set her planters against our farmers. We will suppose there is no question on the moral right of slavery. We will set aside all those distressing fears and agonizing disquietudes which agitate the bosom of the Southern planter, as it respects personal safety. The Northern farmer has generally a more rugged soil, and as he cultivates it by his own labor, his intellect is sharpened and expanded by being put in constant requisition to devise ways and means to overcome the obstacles which impede his success. Necessity is the mother of invention, and a fruitful mother she is too. This, connected with a healthy climate, gives an elasticity to his mind which a Southern planter seldom possesses. He follows his slaves from day to day with his whips, and his whole ingenuity is required to detect and counteract the thousand little tricks and contrivances of the slave to elude his vigilance and watchfulness. But this is not all, the unprotected state of the female slave invites the lawless and the dissipated to the most loathsome and disgusting practises. This is no fiction. The evidence of it is too strong to be resisted. The great variety of shade between black and white is but too strong proof of this assertion. But I am now only treating of its effects as it respects the physical energies of body and mind, so far as the development of the powers of mind depend upon local circumstances.

CITIZENS OF MAINE—think of these things, and thank a kind Providence that has placed you in such desirable circumstances.

Peru, Dec. 1834.

J. H. J.

OMISION. In the report of the Incidenta committee—read it is recommended to give Mr King a gratuity.

DISEASES OF WHEAT.

Notwithstanding all the labor of agriculturalists and of the men of science who have written on the diseases of wheat, there are few subjects more enveloped in obscurity, or offering more difficulty to the novice who endeavors to investigate the causes of any of the many diseases to which this plant is subject. It is not so much on account of the errors and mistakes of the various writers (considerable as they doubtless are,) or to the facts they have asserted that the difficulty has arisen, as to the want of clearness and uniformity in the use of names, and the uncertainty as to what disease is meant by any one particular name.—The terms *blight*, *mildew*, *rust*, *blast*, *smut*, *scab*, *stud*, *stunt*, have been used in either England or this country so loosely, that it cannot be known what is meant by either, without a very particular description of the symptoms of the disease: and the symptoms are seldom described plainly enough for this end. A great service might be rendered by any person, who, from his acquaintance with the actual diseases, and with what has been published concerning them, could adjust properly terms and descriptions, and merely give a clear account of the opinions entertained in England and America, of the causes and remedies of the diseases of wheat, and how far those of the one country are identical with those of the other. This would enable us at least to profit by the knowledge already existing, but which is sealed up from most persons by the improper use of names, either by the writer or reader—and doubts are thus created even as to the terms that are properly applied. But far greater benefits might be conferred on agriculture in this respect, if scientific men would pursue the investigation, and not only define the diseases, but search out their causes, and thence the remedies.

The three following papers on as many different diseases in wheat, are uncommonly satisfactory. The particular descriptions given, leave no doubt as to the identity of the first two with those we know as the *smut*, and the *blast* or *black-head*.—The writer has traced these diseases to their hidden causes by a course of patient and careful investigation—and thence has correctly deduced that the proper means to avoid the evil is to destroy on the seed wheat, the sources of the diseases which he had there discovered. Without this course of reasoning, or knowing the cause of the disease, farmers have accidentally found the benefit of liming the seed to prevent smut, ("the pepper brand") in wheat—and an experiment published in the *Farmers' Register*, (Vol. 1. p. 275) shows the like benefit from a similar treatment of oats infected with the blast, (or "dust brand.") These coincidences of accidental practice with theoretical reasonings are highly satisfactory: and though, in these cases, accident had discovered the remedy more early than science had made known the cause, it does not therefore lessen the value of the latter mode of investigation. A very similar discovery has lately been published (page 219 of *Farm. Reg.*) of the

eggs of the very destructive turnip fly being discovered on the seeds, before any effectual means had been found to arrest its ravages. If this fact is established, it leads at once to an obvious mode of destroying the insect, by some kind of wash for the seeds. The disease of wheat described last in order by the writer if it belongs to this country, is not known to us, but may be so to more close observers.

The descriptions of the author are accompanied by a number of figures, which serve, as well as his descriptions, to prove the identity of the first two diseases with those above named. But these figures are not necessary to farmers who know the actual diseases; and others which represent microscopic fungi and animalculæ, would be of no use to any who did not seek for the originals with powerful magnifying glasses. To save a considerable expense therefore, the figures are omitted and also those passages which merely refer to the figures.—*Farm. Reg.*

THE SMUT BALLS OR PEPPER BRAND.

From the Penny Magazine.

[We are indebted for the following interesting paper to Frances, Bauer, Esq., a gentleman who has attained a most deserved celebrity for his valuable discoveries connected with the diseases of grain, the most important article of human food.]

The existence of this destructive disease in wheat has long been known to every agriculturalist in England, as well as by those on the continent; but the real cause of it is yet very little known; not only by the practical cultivator, but even by scientific authors. Such erroneous and contradictory opinions have been advanced that the farmer cannot possibly derive any satisfactory information from them. I hope, however, that the following observations and illustrations of facts may be acceptable to some of the numerous readers of the *Penny Magazine*.

This disease is occasioned by the seeds of an extremely minute parasitic fungus, of the genus *uredo*, being absorbed by the roots of the germinating wheat grains and propelled by the rising sap, long before the wheat blossoms, into the young germen or ovum, where the seeds of the fungi vegetate, and rapidly multiply, thereby preventing, not only the fecundation of the ovum but even the development of the parts of fructification. In consequence no embryo is produced in an infected germen, which however continues to grow so long as the sound grains do, and, when the sound grains arrive at maturity, the infected ones are generally larger than, and are easily distinguished from, the sound grains, by their darker green color, and from the ova retaining the same shape and form which they had at the time when infection took place.

The name of the disease is also as undecided and various as the hitherto supposed causes of its existence, the most prevailing names in England being *Smut Ball*, *Pepper Brand*, and *Brand Bladders*; and many others have been given to it, not only by the farmers in almost every country, but also by scientific naturalists.

No author has yet been found who mentions or describes this species of *uredo*, the distinguishing characteristic of which being its extremely offensive smell; I think the most proper specific name for it would be that of *uredo fetida*.

The earliest period at which I discovered the parasite within the cavity of the ovula of a young plant of wheat (the seed grain of which had been inoculated with the fungi of *uredo fetida*, and sown the 14 of November, 1805) was the 5th of June, 1806, being sixteen days before the ear emerged from its sheath, and about twenty days before the sound ears, springing from the same root, were in bloom. At that early stage the inner cavity of the ovum is very small: and, after fecundation, is filled with the albumen or farinaceous substance of the seed, and already occupied by many young fungi, which, from their jelly-like root or spawn, adhere to the membrane which lines the cavity, and from which they can be easily detached in small flakes with that spawn: in that state their very short pedicles may be distinctly seen. At first the fungi are of a pure white color, and when the ear emerges from its sheath the ovum is much enlarged, but still retains its original shape; and, the fungi rapidly multiplying, many have then nearly come to maturity, assumed a darker color, and having separated from the spawn lie loose in the cavity of the ovum: the infected grains continue growing, and the fungi continue to multiply till the sound grains have attained their full size and maturity, when the infected grains are easily distinguished from the sound ones, by being generally larger, and of a darker green color; and if opened, they appear to be filled to excess with these dark colored fungi: but the grains infected with the *uredo fetida* very rarely burst, and these fungi are seldom found on the outside of the grain; but if the grain be bruised they readily emit their offensive smell, which is worse than that from putrid fish. When the sound grains are perfectly ripe and dry, and assume their light brown the infected grains also change, but to a somewhat darker brown, retaining however the same shape which the ovum had at its formation; the rudiments of the stigma also remaining unaltered.

If the infected grain be cut in two, it will be found to consist solely of the outermost integument of the ovum, filled with the ripe black fungi, without any tract of the embryo or albumen.

Plants of wheat infected with the *Pepper Brand* may be easily distinguished in the field by their size, being generally several inches higher than plants not infected and larger in bulk; and I have found in all instances a greater number of stems produced from the same root, the ears containing more spickets, and those spickets more perfect grains, than were contained in those of sound plants, of the same seed, and growing in the same field.

One plant, produced from seed which I had inoculated, had twenty-four complete stems and ears, some of the stems with the ears measuring above five feet, every part of the plant proportionally large, and all

the ears entirely infected.—Another specimen had eight stems from the same root five of them were above six feet high, and the ears entirely infected; the other three stems were considerably shorter, their ears smaller, and their grains perfectly sound.

This enlargement of the plant, however is not to be attributed to the infection, but is undoubtedly the consequence of a luxurious vegetation, produced by a rich or moist soil, which secures and promotes the infection more than dry or moderately rich soil.

Neither does this disease always effect the entire ear: I found some ears having one side infected, whilst the opposite side was perfectly sound. Sometimes five or six perfectly sound grains are found in an otherwise sound ear. The infected grains are always in the last spicket at the apex of the ear; from which it appears that the infecting seed of the fungi did not reach the ovum before fecundation; in some of these grains a portion of the albumen was formed, but no trace of an embryo existed but in others there was a considerable portion of albumen, and a perfect embryo formed.

At the time when the sound grains change their color, the fungi, being ripe, cease to multiply; they are all of a globular form, and nearly of equal size, viz. $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of an inch in diameter, Fig. 8 is $\frac{1}{10000}$ part of a square inch on the micrometer; it sustains sixteen full grown fungi of *uredo fatida*; and this square, being represented of the size of a square inch, English measure, is consequently magnified one hundred and sixty thousand times in superficies, and the sixteen fungi represented in that square are magnified in the same degree; showing that no less than two millions five hundred and sixty thousand individual fungi would be required to cover one square inch.

Fig. 9 represents a fungus not quite ripe with its short pedicle; and fig. 10 a perfectly ripe one, both magnified one thousand times lineally, or one million times superficially. These figures are thus highly magnified, to show the reticular structure of these fungi, which forms the external membrane; and it appears that the internal substances consists of a cellular tissue.

Fig. 11 represents one of the fungi shedding its seeds, which is only observable when viewed under water. I could never yet see the seeds of these fungi in a dry state, for they then appear to be mixed with some mucous fluid, which causes them to adhere together in hard lumps.

That the seeds of the fungi of *uredo fatida* are the sole cause of that destructive disease in wheat, the *Pepper Brand*, I think I have fully ascertained by numerous experiments of inoculating even the finest and purest samples of seed wheat; and if that fact be admitted, it becomes evident that the prevention of it can only be effected by cleansing the seed wheat so effectually, that every particle of the fungi and their seeds be entirely removed from the grains. But as these extremely minute fungi, when once mixed with the seed-

wheat insinuate themselves into the grooves at the backs and the beards at the tops of the wheat grains I think it almost impossible to dislodge them by the mere process of washing. I once received some samples which had been so prepared, and washed in salt water, and declared to be perfectly clean; but on my putting some of these purified grains into water, in a watch glass and leaving them to soak about twelve hours, on then bringing them under the microscope I found many of the fungi floating on the water. This fact convinces me that mere cleansing is no secure preventive of this disease; and that the most efficacious, and perhaps the only remedy for preventing it, is that of depriving the seeds of the fungi of their vitality. To effect this, innumerable remedies have been recommended, and I believe applied by the farmers, but have seldom proved entirely successful. From my own often repeated experiments, though on a limited scale, I am convinced that the best and surest remedy is to steep the seed wheat in properly prepared lime-water, leaving it to soak at least twelve hours, and then to dry it well in the air before sowing it; but I fear that it will be found very difficult if not impossible, even by this method, to kill the seeds of the fungi entirely, when the quantity of seed corn is great; and consequently some infected plants might still be found in large fields.

Steeping and properly drying the seed-corn in the above manner, not only prevents the disease arising from the infected seed-corn, but does also effectually prevent the clean seed from being infected by the seed of the fungi, which might exist in the soil of a field on which diseased wheat had been growing before; and consequently the cleanest samples of seed-wheat should be steeped, as well as the most notoriously infected.

These facts I have ascertained by repeated experiments of strongly inoculated with the fungi seed corn which before it had been properly steeped and dried, and the result has always proved satisfactory, for the infection never took place.

Wheat is the only plant that is liable to be affected by the *Pepper Brand*, which is occasioned by the *uredo fatida*. The *Smut*, or *Dust Brand*, is also occasioned by an *uredo*, but of a decidedly different species.

F. B.

Kew, February 21, 1833.

THE SMUT, OR DUST BRAND.

This disease, like the *Smut Balls*, or *Pepper Brand*, is occasioned by a very minute parasitic fungus, of the genus *uredo*, which Persoon (in his *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum*) notices as *uredo segetum*. It is however, of a decidedly different species from *uredo fatida*, which occasions the *Smut Balls* or *Pepper Brand*, illustrated in my former paper.

The *uredo segetum* is distinguished from *uredo fatida*, not being much more than one-half the size and by being perfectly scentless; whilst *uredo fatida* is characterized by an extremely offensive smell. The manner in which *uredo segetum* acts upon the plants which it attacks is also very

different, and the effect much more destructive than that of *uredo fatida*, which only attacks the grains in which it vegetates, but seldom bursts; whereas the *uredo segetum* not only generally destroys the whole ear, but even the leaves and stem. Further, *uredo segetum* attacks not only barley, but wheat and oats; and I have been informed that other species of *germineæ* are subject to its attacks, but I have not yet found any such specimen.

I have ascertained, by repeated experiments of inoculation, that the seed of the fungi of *uredo segetum*, like that of *uredo fatida*, is absorbed by the roots of the germinating seed corn, and, being so extremely minute, is mixed with and propelled by the circulating sap, and deposited in almost every part, even in the cellular tissue of the plant where these seeds continue to vegetate and multiply rapidly, as well as in every part of the plant where there remains the least vitality. The whole ear is often found entirely destroyed many before the individual florets are quite developed, or the sound ears emerge from the hose. Sometimes, but rarely, the infection takes place after the parts of fructification have been formed, and even after fecundation has taken place; in that case the progress the disease can easily be observed. The germen is generally the first attacked and found partially, or half filled with the fungi, the pistils, the stigmas, the anthers; and even the extremely tender filaments appear full of black spots which are occasioned by small clusters of these fungi, which vegetate and multiply so rapidly that in a few days the whole ear is completely filled.

In oat-plants such late infection occurs more frequently than in barley or wheat, and the whole panicle often emerges from its hose, to all appearance in a perfectly sound state, or perhaps with only a few infected spickets at its base, but the infection soon spreads visibly through the whole panicle and over every part of the plant; and even when such a partially infected ear is separated from the growing plant, the vegetation and multiplying of the fungi continues as long as any moisture remains in that portion of the plant which has been so separated. I once collected and cut off several such partially infected ears, which I intended to preserve as specimens, and for that purpose I laid them in brown paper to dry them: they were accidentally mislaid, and did not come into my hands again till after a period of six or seven months; when, on examination I found that the whole specimens were consumed by the fungi. I have not the least doubt that the seeds of the fungi are shaken out by the wind; and that even many infected ears and plants are thrown on the soil of a field where such diseased plants have been growing, and that the fungi continue growing and multiplying on the soil, like those on the paper, until they become part of the soil, from which they cannot be distinguished.

I fear it will prove very difficult to find an efficient remedy to prevent, or even to check this destructive disease; and this fear seems strengthened by the considera-

tion of the numerous remedies suggested by many eminent authors, as well in this country as on the continent. That the remedies of these authors should have failed in producing the desired effects is not surprising to me, for I find that the most eminent of them not only confound two or three distinct diseases, but are totally unacquainted with the real cause of any of the diseases: for some consider them caused by insects; some attribute them to blasts of the wind; others consider the disease to be a corruption of the sap of the plant. These, and many other causes, equally erroneous, have been advanced; but I hope that, if it be admitted that the seeds of the parasitical fungi are the real and only cause of this disease, it will naturally occur to every one, that if this vitality of the seeds of these parasites could be destroyed, the disease would be prevented. That the steeping in lime water destroys the vitality, I have proved by many experiments; and also that lime-water has the same effect upon the seeds of the uredo segetum, as it has upon those upon uredo foetida.

I fear that much difficulty will present itself to the steeping the seed-corn effectually, from the structure of the seed of barley and oats, the kernels of which are so tightly enclosed in the husks, that the lime-water cannot so readily penetrate, and reach the embryo, as in the naked seed kernels of wheat and rye; but if some ingenious and unprejudiced practical agriculturalist would make experiments on a large scale, by which every grain of the seed corn could be effectually steeped in lime-water, I have no doubt but that the diseases of the Smut, or Dust Brand, and the Smut Balls or Pepper brand would be effectually prevented, and perhaps, after repeating the experiments for a few successive years, these diseases might be entirely eradicated from the land. F. B.

Kew, March 3, 1833.

SUMMARY.

From the Kennebec Journal.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Kennebec—December Term.

ELIZA ANN FAIRBANKS }
vs. } Breach of Promise.
EDWARD KNIGHTS. }

This was an action on the case brought against the defendant for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Damages laid at \$5000.

Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs. May of Winthrop and Wells of Hallowell.

For Defendant—Messrs. Williams and McCobb of Augusta.

Enos Fairbanks.—About five years ago I was acquainted with Capt. Knights; saw him in company at Portland; saw him no more until four years ago last June, when he came to my house with another gentleman; I resided at Winthrop. He came there, stayed over night; next day came to Augusta and Hallowell, and was at my house three nights. After he had been back about a week or ten days my daughter received a letter from him, and she returned an answer; I saw him two or three times after in Portland in the course of the next summer. The next winter I saw him; he said he should "marry my daughter if he ever married any body;" he was quite free to talk about the subject; always came and talked with me about my family when I was at Portland; sent letters &c. by me; he is a sea captain; said he thought he should quit that business and settle down; two years ago last fall, he

was again at my house; he came on Saturday in the afternoon; think it was in November, he came there with a hack and driver; Sunday morning he told me they had made up their minds to marry, and asked my consent; I told him I had no objection if they had agreed; asked me to take a ride with him; after we had started he told me he had started to get published; I went with him to the Town Clerk, Mr Wood, of Winthrop; told him he wanted him to publish him right off as soon as he could, so that he might be married before he went to sea; he then told Mr Wood he wanted him to give the certificate to me, as he might not be down the village; he took out a ten dollar bill; clerk went to give him back change he said that was nigh enough; he started for Portland; I got in with him; he said he wanted me to get every thing ready as soon as I could; we accordingly got every thing ready; he wrote to me he should be there in a few days; his brother was sick and he should come as soon as he got better (wrote or sent.) In Feb, 1833, I was in Portland; he came to see me; he said he had nothing against the girl; he should marry her if he ever married any body; walked the house and cried like a child; set down and wrote a letter to her, which he sent by me; I have frequently seen him since, and he would avoid me, turn away from me &c.; came into a store where I was, and as soon as he saw me he turned about and went out; he has always told me that he was a sea trader from Portland to the West Indies; said it was a very good business; said he sometimes made 25 hundred dollars in a voyage, which he performed in a few weeks; was worth 12 thousand dollars; showed me money once, 25 hundred dollars, which he said he made at one voyage; said he had been a "high buck," but had become a very steady man; he appeared to be perfectly steady while he was at my house; his father is a very wealthy man; has the reputation of being a man worth two or three hundred thousand dollars; never knew any thing but that he was a very respectable man; he never gave any reason for his conduct; last time I saw him he told me he should marry her.

Cross Examined.—Capt. Knights lives in Portland; I live in Winthrop; I had seen him before he had ever seen any of my family; I did not ask him to come and engage my daughter; I don't ask folks to come to see my daughters; I asked him to call on me if he came to Kennebec; he said he would; John L. Briggs came with him when he came in June; Briggs and Knights were about here a number of days; he never asked me particularly if I was willing he should pay his addresses to my daughter; often talked with him about it before he asked my consent to marry; he was not at my house from June 1830 to November 1832; in Nov. he brought both of my daughters from Portland; they had been to Portland not quite a week I think; they went in the stage; I do not know where they put up in Portland; think they put up at Winship's tavern; Mrs. Winship was once one of my nearest neighbors; my daughter was at home when he was there in Nov.; from June 1830 to 1832 my daughter had been part of the time in Augusta, and part in Winthrop, also in Monmouth a few weeks; she did not set up a milliner's shop, but went there to do some work; she boarded at Capt Judkins'; do not know who boarded there; this was after Capt Knights came first; there was no particular day for the marriage fixed when he went to get published; I know nothing of his property except what he said; I presumed that he sailed in the employ of his father; he said he had part of the profits; I never knew of his having but one scrape in my life; he was then the craziest man I ever saw; I did not know this at the time he offered himself to my daughter, or that he was unsteady; I usually saw him at Scribner's Hotel; he boarded at his father's; he never invited me there, but I have been to the Custom House and other places with him; when I asked him to come and see me I do not remember whether I spoke of having daughters or not; I might and might not.

The following "love letters" were introduced and are given as "precedents" for the special benefit of all young men, who may wish to make use of a similar commodity. They were all addressed to the Plaintiff.

PORTLAND June 13th 1830

Dear Girl

This comes informin you of my Safe Arrival at Portland and am in hopes of Being in your place again soon Eliza give my respects to your good Mother and Father Eliza I want you to Remember me alone Alone Eliza Dearest Girl I am Bound up in love and always remember I am far from thee you well know I Shall be absent from you 2 or 3 months But let not mankind ensnare your hart in my absence You have consented to be mine and mine you are Write as soon as you receive this and Direct your letters to the care of John L. Briggs Portland know more dear-est girl I am yours for life

Capt. Edward Knights.

Nov. 29, 1830

Dear Girl

This comes informin you of trouble Mrs Winship has had me before a Magistrate & made me pay fifty dollars Eliza anne I Leave Portland tomorrow morning for Boston shall cum up as soon as I return home tell your father as soon as the time of publishment is up to call for the certificate and keep it in his possession untill I come to Winthrop I am sorry I am Called away so soon Dear Girl Remember your intended husband fare well I see you again

& am yours till Death
E Knights

Dec. 13th, 1832.

Dear Girl,

This comes informin you that I am well and shall be at your place in a few days Eliza anne dont be weary at not seeing me you may be assured that I am already your husband in reality Eliza Dear Girl write me so I can hear from you I am very busy fitting out a vessel I have bought.

Give my respects to your family I am yours till Death
E. Knights.

Samuel Wood—Testified as to publishing.

The certificate of the defendant's subsequent marriage in Portland was also introduced.

The Defence set up was that the plaintiff, after the engagement which she entered into with the defendant, had not conducted herself towards him with fidelity; but that she had permitted others to take such familiarities with her, as disengaged the defendant from the promise which he had made to her—that it was a "money and not a love affair," and the defendant, who was "ready to fall in love with every pretty face he met," had been ensnared or "seduced."

John L. Briggs, deposition.—The most important thing it contained was that he heard old Mr Fairbanks, previous to the Defendant's going to Winthrop, tell him that the best thing he could do was to go to Kennebec and be married; and that the defendant was not reported to be a man of much property.

Samuel Noyes.—Remember that the plaintiff was once in Monmouth at work; kept a shop, and made bonnets; she boarded where Capt Judkins' daughter kept house; should think it was about four years ago this winter; Capt. J. lived in another house; there was no other female in the house besides the Plaintiff and Capt. J.'s daughter; there were three men I think; sometimes there might be more; the room where she did her work was in the house; that was the only shop she kept; never heard of its being the common remark and report of the neighbors that it was improper for her to be there.

Cross Examined.—The men who were there were all married men, except some who came in transiently to work; Capt. Judkins was there backwards and forwards almost every day. I have seen some things in Winship's house which I should not think exactly right; it is not situated in "Love Alley;" there were persons whom I considered respectable, boarding there at the time when the young ladies were there, and I do not know whether the house was in bad repute or not at that time; Knights expressed himself dissatisfied with their being at Winship's at the time he said those girls were too good to be there, and if they would go to any good hotel he would pay their board; I never saw any improper conduct on the part of this plaintiff.

Caleb Carver.—Am some acquainted with Miss Fairbanks; five years ago next month I was go-

ing through Monmouth; I called at Mr. Keene's; I stayed there; I saw some goods and some girls; I did not see any thing improper; I did not see her on a bed with a man; I saw her in a scuffle with a young man; he took her into his lap "cheerfully;" they appeared to be good natured about it; this was in her room; there were a number of gentlemen present.

Cross Examined.—I believe she kept nothing to sell; merely at work; I do not know who it was that pulled her into his lap; do not know but it might have been Capt. Knights; thought it was all done "kind of cheerfully;" she appeared to make no great objection; I saw nothing in her conduct inviting such treatment; perhaps I might have told some persons at the time what "fun" they had up stairs; I like well enough to see such "fun" going on, and was very well satisfied with looking on.

There was some evidence as to property of the defendant; one witness heard him say he had put it out of his hands in order that the plaintiff might not get any thing.

Samuel Shaw—Testified to nothing material except he saw nothing improper in the conduct of the plaintiff when at Monmouth.

Mr. Ruggles deposition, introduced by Plaintiff. He saw nothing improper in the conduct of the girls when at Portland.

John Keen.—I have been at places where the plaintiff was frequently; met with her at Monmouth; she was there a month or two four years ago; her business was sewing, &c.; do not remember ever seeing any person have any familiarity with her.

The case was argued by Mr Wells of Hallowell for the Plaintiff, and Mr. D. Williams of Augusta for the Defendant. After the charge of the Judge the Jury retired, and the next morning brought in a VERDICT for the PLAINTIFF, giving \$1500 damages.

MARRIAGES.

In Leeds on the 25th inst. by Mr. Pierce, Mr. Caleb Sumner to Miss Sophia Curtis.

In Hallowell, on the 25th inst. Mr Charles S. Curtis to Miss Amanda F. Ham.

In Hallowell, Mr James H. Ham to Miss Isabella A. Cross.

In Mt. Vernon, Mr Sam'l Robinson to Miss Mary Ann Fletcher.

In Minot, after a tedious courtship of one hour Mr Ebenezer Carey to Miss Hannah Davis, of North Salem, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this town, Mr. Nathaniel Perkins, aged 85.

In Hallowell, Mrs Abiah Sherburne, 68: Henry B. only son of William Morse, Jr., 4½ years.

In Norridgewock, Capt. Silas Wood, 81 years—a revolutionary pensioner.

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tablets, &c.

AARON CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

ORDERS FOR PREMIUMS.

ALL persons, who have had premiums awarded them by the Committees of Ken. Co. Ag. Society for 1834, are informed that they can obtain their Orders (if they have not already) by calling at the office of Sam'l P. Benson in Winthrop. Dec. 30, 1834.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

John Neal and H. Hastings Weld—Editors.

The Eighteenth Volume of the GALAXY will commence on the 1st of January, 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage: PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE and POEM, and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months, there have been published in the columns of the paper, no less than SIXTEEN Original Tales, and TWENTY ONE Original Poems, together with Sketches, Essays, &c. making in all, probably, a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given, of the same quality, in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq. the present editor, in addition to which we offer for Original articles, the following

PRIZES.

For the best Original Tale:
FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best Original Poem.
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best Article on a Humorous Subject:
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835. and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked, "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY.—Three dollars per annum in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper, can enclose the amount by mail. Postmasters and others who may forward the names of five subscribers and fifteen dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis; or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones, we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement;—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File.

MASTERS & MARDEN,

Boston, Dec. 20th, 1834. No. 23, Court Street.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber a one year old grey COLT. The owner is requested to pay charges and take said Colt away. Dec. 19, 1834. Z. R. MORGAN.

MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Society will be holden at Augusta on Wednesday the 4th of February next. It is to be earnestly hoped, that the friends of Temperance throughout the State will endeavor to be present on that occasion, to incite each other to a rational zeal on that subject. It is understood that the Executive Committee have extended letters of invitation to several distinguished friends of the cause residing in other States to favor the meeting with their presence, amongst whom are Messrs. Gerritt Smith and Delavan, of New York, and Messrs. Pierpont and Edwards and Mr. Sargeant of Massachusetts. They also propose several interesting and important topics for discussion before the meeting, which will doubtless engage the attention of the first man in the State. The Temperance cause is a common one—a cause which knows no other party or sect, than the party, if such it may be called, of those who would wish to put an end to intemperance, and to promote the general cause of good morals in the community. As such, it is entitled to the co operation of all good men.

NEW LIME FOR ONE DOLLAR PER CASK.

400 Casks of Pond and Lincolnville White Lime for sale as above, by

R. G. LINCOLN.
Hallowell, Dec. 3, 1834.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THOSE subscribers who have agreed to pay for the Farmer in wood or country produce, are reminded that the present excellent sleighing affords them a good opportunity to fulfill their contract. Those who are intending to "launch out" the cash and waiting impatiently for an opportunity to send it, are requested to forward it by their Representative when he comes to Augusta, and direct him to pay it to SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. who is authorized to receive it and give receipts. "A word to the wise," you know—

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.

To be illustrated by numerous Engravings

By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish them from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings appeared about the first of September and will be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape scenery—the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the geography, History, Natural and artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT

Agent of the Boston Bewick Company,
74 Court Street, Boston.

MAINE TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will publish during the ensuing session of the Legislature, a paper three times a week, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. It will be printed on new type and fine paper, and each number contain about twice as much matter as each number of the Daily of last and preceding winters. One reason for substituting a tri-weekly for a daily is that the great daily mail has been stopped, and only goes on the mornings we have selected for our tri-weekly publication. To eastern subscribers, therefore, a daily paper only subjects them to double postage, without enabling them to obtain any earlier intelligence, and the same remark applies to nine tenths of the post offices in the State. The number which have a daily mail is small; but the number which have a mail two or three times a week is very considerable. A tri-weekly is therefore better adapted to the existing condition of the mails.

The proceedings of both houses of the Legislature will be faithfully reported; the tri-weekly will contain a list of the members of both houses of Congress, and of both houses of the Maine Legislature, the committees of both, the official return of votes for Governor, and divers other political statistics. We have engaged the assistance of a correspondent at Washington, whose literary reputation stands high, not merely in Maine, but throughout the Union, whose letters we trust will be read with much interest. The session of Congress will close before that of the Legislature so that our tri-weekly will contain a running account of nearly all the proceedings of the ensuing session of Congress.

The price of the tri-weekly will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. Any gentleman transmitting \$5 by mail may have six copies sent to his order. To save trouble in collecting we expect all subscribers at a distance to pay in advance. This will save trouble to us and be just as well for them. Augusta, Nov. 1834.

Subscriptions received at this office.

POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE NEW YEAR.

Dear friends and kind neighbors, and far and near,
We heartily wish you a happy New Year,
With plenty and health to enjoy it,
Companions and friends, that are all formed to please,
A mind that is tranquil, content, and at ease,
No fear and no strife to annoy it.

To children and youth, little girls, and young boys,
We wish you much pleasure at play with your toys,
And when you're at school, a good tutor;
Good books and a mind much instruction to gain,
To shun ev'ry vice that will lead you to pain,
That you may be useful in future.

Young Ladies of virtue, with hearts warm and kind,
We wish you true lovers, and those to your mind,
Who'll never seduce you from duty;
To Hymen's bright altar with you they'll repair,
Their fortunes thro' life then with you they will share,
Enamored of virtue and beauty.

Young Men who look forward with prospects so bright,
Who would with some fair one in wedlock unite,
To help you in every duty;
We wish you a bride that is pleasant and kind,
Whose greatest adorning is that of the mind,
Not fading, like personal beauty.

And now Youths and Maidens, we'll wish you once more
A blessing that's greater than we've wished before,
A banquet that's sweeter than honey;
On earth it is found, though 'twas lost in the fall,
It may be regain'd and secur'd by you all,
'Tis bought, not with price nor with money.

We wish you the Wisdom that comes from above,
That's pure and is peaceful, as gentle as th' Dove,
Whose ways are all lovely and pleasant;
She holds in her hands, riches honor and fame,
And glory immortal, a precious good name,
Who find her are happy at present.

Old people and sick who are brought near the grave,
Whom skilful physicians and friends cannot save,
Though kindly in grief they are aiding;
We wish you, encircled in Jesus' dear arms,
May pass through the vale without fear or alarms
To mansions of glory unfading.

Winthrop.

PHILOMEL.

MISCELLANY.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

"This is an agreeable world after all.—If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony, where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer sea forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family! we are all travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the goal. We breathe the air; we are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down upon the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming then that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life—he imbitters his own existence. Let

us tear from our eyes that colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal—breathe the spirit of charity from our lips; and from our hearts let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as a fountain—so that the 'golden age' will become no fiction, & the island of the blessed bloom in more than Hesperian beauty."

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The American parent does an injustice to his child, which he can never repair; for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education because he is not intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend, he cannot know what his son may come to, and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, doctor or a divine?—Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion.—It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never failing source of honorable, virtuous, and lasting employment, under all circumstances in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusions of dangerous errors, and the seductive vices. The gambling table will not be resorted to,—to hasten the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight—when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination—and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquisitions—will make their possessor a true friend—a more cherished companion—a more interesting, beloved and loving husband—a more valuable and respected parent.

Fire Frames,

CAST IRON PLOUGHS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

WE have replenished our usual stock of GOODS, added many articles, and now have an extensive assortment. Attention is particularly called to an invoice of

CAST IRON FIRE FRAMES

of various sizes and patterns—Fur Caps for men and boys, Books and Stationary for Schools—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LION SKIN for weather coats, Merinoes, Prints, Tickings, Brown Sheetings—Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware, &c &c. Patronage far beyond our expectation has encouraged us to increase our variety, and purchasers are respectfully invited.

PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.

Winthrop, Nov. 19, 1834.

N. B. A few articles of GOODS wet with salt water, on the passage from Boston, are offered at reduced prices.

STRAYED or stolen from the inclosure of the subscriber on the 3d inst. eighteen SHEEP of a good quality. Said Sheep were marked with red paint on their rumps. Whoever will secure said sheep and give notice of the same shall be suitably rewarded. THOMAS CLARK.
Winthrop, December 16, 1834.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality, which, to encourage its use, I will sell low.
Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

HOGS! HOGS! HOGS!

I HAVE in my sty the following first rate Swine, which I will sell or let, viz. One large Boar of most excellent points, one year old last October. He is one half Berkshire breed out of an imported English sow. He is in good health and condition, and will weigh, say 300 lbs. probably more.

Also, one large Sow three years old, and an excellent breeder. She is three quarters native blood and one quarter English, and has produced some as fine pigs as could be found in America.

Those who are desirous of going the "whole Hog" in the improvement of their Porkers, will do well to call immediately and "lay the bargain."
J. GLIDDEN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

THE AGE—DAILY.

THE publishers of The Age, propose to resume the publication of a daily paper during the next session of the Legislature.

It will be printed as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for the session. Any person procuring six good subscribers and forwarding their amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest, and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be conveniently remitted by the Representatives from the several towns at the meeting of the Legislature.

Augusta, Nov. 24, 1834.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE subscriber has a first rate BOAR of the improved breed, for the accommodation of those who wish to raise the finest animals of this kind with the least expense. He was sired by a boar which took the premium at the last Cattle Show, owned by Thomas Snell. Come and see.
CHARLES NELSON.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1834.

FIRE FRAMES,

Of the first quality—different sizes, for sale by DAVID STANLEY Winthrop, and JOHN GILMORE Leeds.
Nov. 13.

Dry Goods.

GEO. W. SHEPHERD has just received and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of MERINOES, CIRCASSIANS, SILKS, CALICOES, and every other description of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Augusta, Oct. 7, 1834.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a valuable FARM, situate about one and a half miles from Winthrop village on the old road to Wayne; containing one hundred and ten acres of excellent land, fifty of which are tillage, and the remainder woodland of first quality. There are upon the premises a convenient low double house and a barn, a good well of water; and a young orchard of about one hundred trees. The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Winthrop village.
C. B. MORTON, 2d.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1834.

WANTED,

Bbl. HOOP POLES, for which a fair price will be paid
H. HUTCHINS.